North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1850. NO. 13.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

The Caswell Female Institute,
YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

B. GOULD, A. M. *Principal.*

MISS KATE E. KELLOGG, *Assistant and Teacher of Ornamental Branches.*

MRS. E. B. GOULD, *Teacher of Music.*

THE Subscriber, availing himself of the well known healthiness of this situation, has undertaken to establish a *Female Seminary*, which, in addition to meeting the wants of this vicinity, shall merit patronage from abroad. He has, accordingly, spared no pains in procuring an assistant possessing the highest qualifications. Miss Kellogg, (who has recently arrived,) received her education at some of the best institutions in the country, and has been highly successful as a Teacher. Testimonials of the most commendable character can be exhibited from gentlemen of the first respectability.

The course of studies will now embrace all the branches, solid and ornamental, usually taught in Female Seminaries of the highest class. Thoroughness is the leading feature in the plan of instruction. The government is strict, but gentle and conciliatory. For rapid progress and superior attainments in Music, Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, it is believed that this School now offers very unusual facilities.

The subscriber will devote one half of his time to this school, his connection with the Dan River Institute still continuing.

Board, including washing, from $6 to $7 per month. Pupils are required to board in families approved by the Principal.

The next session will commence on the *6th of January*. Early attention is requested as far as practicable. Charge will be made from the time of entering to the close of the session, and no deduction made for absence except for protracted sickness.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Tuition, according to studies pursued from $8 to $15	
Music, (Piano with singing) three lessons per week, with an extended series of vocal exercises, for cultivating the voice after the most approved European method, - -	20 00
Drawing, Painting in water colors, stylographic, Monochromatic, Painting and Embroidery, each - - - - - -	6 00
French, - - - - - - - -	5 00

B. GOULD.

November 25, 1850. 844—3tw.

Raleigh Register insert three times and forward account.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)
RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

MR. W. C. DOUB, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*

KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*

MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department.	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of December ensuing.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

FEMALE INSTITUTE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

THE Twentieth Semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in Jan. 1851. The location is pleasant, proverbially healthful, retired, yet easy of access at all seasons of the year. This institution is so arranged and conducted as to combine the greatest advantages with the least expense, and to give competent and efficient instruction in all of the various branches of an accomplished Female Education

The Board and Tuition in all the branches requisite for a Diploma and Gold Medal will not exceed $124.00 per annum.

The Ornamental branches, embracing Instrumental Music, Wax Fruit and Flowers, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors, at the usual prices.

Vocal Music, Needle and Fancy work, gratis.

The Libraries of the Principals are accessible to advanced Students.

Lectures upon Literary and Scientific subjects, with appropiate experiments will be delivered during the Session.

REV. N. L. GRAVES,
J. WILCOX,
L. C. GRAVES,
Associate Principals.

November 30, 1850. 9—

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Forestville Female Academy wish to employ a Gentleman and his Wife to take charge of their School, commencing about the 2nd or 3rd Monday in January. If they cannot get a man and his wife, they would employ a young lady.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required. Address the subscriber at Forestville, Wake county, N. C.

J. S. PURIFY, *Sec.*

Nov. 28, 1850. 10—tf.

Register publish till forbid.

A Lot of Thomastown Lime, just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1850. 10—

South Lowell Male Academy,
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE present session of this Institution will close on the 20th of December; and the next session will commence on Thursday, January 2nd. Students are earnestly requested to be present at the commencement of the session.

The School continues under the superintendance of the Rev. James A. Dean, M. A., as Principal, and Mr. B. F. Larabee, B. A. as Associate. The Academy building is new, and is so constructed as to accommodate three or even four Teachers. It is hoped that the friends of the institution will rally around it, and furnish a sufficient number of students to test its capability.

Three objects will constantly be kept in view:

1st. To promote thorough scholarship. 2nd. To secure the students from the contamination of vice, and to instill into their minds moral and religious principles. 3d. To cultivate a taste for general knowledge. No pain ill be spared to obtain all these ends.

South Lowell Academy is a "Preparatory School" of Randolph Macon College; but the course of instruction is such as to prepare for any College in the country; and it is equally adapted to such as do not intend to pursue a Collegiate course.

Expenses as heretofore, viz: Tuition $10 00—$12-50, and $15 00. Board in the best families, $25 00 per session.

South Lowell is in Orange county, North Carolina, 38 miles west of Henderson, and about the same disdance North-west of Raleigh.

D. C. PARRISH, *Sec. Ex. Com.*

November 28, 1850. 844—4t.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N, C.

THIS School will be opened for the reception of pupils on the first Monday in February, 1851.

This Academy is located 9 miles West of Oxford, in a neighborhood proverbially healthy, and the Pupils will have every facility to attend divine worship, as there is both a Baptist and Presbyterian Church within a mile of the Academy.

The Trustees have secured the services of Mr. Jesse Smith, a gentleman of considerable experience as a Teacher, and well qualified to prepare boys for College. The Trustees are determined to sustain a good School in the neighborhood, (all of them having children of their own to educate) and have therefore put tuition at the following very low rates:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography, - - -	7 50
The higher Branches of English, - - -	10 00
The Languages, - - - - - -	12 50

Good board can be had in highly respectable families for $5 per month. Any information with regard to the School may be had by addressing Lewis P. Allen, Tar River, P. O., Granville co., N. C.

December 1st, 1850. 845—td.

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Latin and French, each,	10 00
Incidental Expenses,	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*

Nov. 30, 1850. 844 4t w.

THE SCHOOL AT HAMILTON,
MARTIN CO. N. C.

MR. J. H. HORNER resumes charge of the School at Hamilton, the 1st Monday in January next.

In the Classical department the studies, as heretofore, will be strictly preparatory to the University.

Board in the Principal's family and Tuition per session of five months, - - - - - $55 00

Hamilton is situated on an elevated plain near Roanoke river, twelve miles above Williamston, and is considered a healthy location.

P. P. CLEMENTS, *Sec. Board Trus.*

Hamilton, October, 1850. 839td.—

The Rev. Dr. Hooper's Family School
In the Country, Near Littleton Depot,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

Teachers—REV. WM. HOOPER, PROF. J. DEBERNIERE HOOPER, AND THOMAS C. HOOPER.

THE next session will commence on the first Thursday in January. It is requested that those who intend to send, will make early application.

Nov. 23, 1850. 8—4t.

St. MARY'S SCHOOL.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber. ALDERT SMEDES. Rector.

December 4th, 1850. 11—5t.

BIBLICAL RECORDER OFFICE
FOR SALE.

ON the 30th instant, I will sell at the late Residence of the Rev. Thomas Meredith, the Press and good will of the Biblical Recorder, including the type, fixtures, Printing apparatus, &c.

The Recorder, as the organ of the Baptist Denomination of this State, has been long known as a religious paper of high character and extended patronage.

W W. VASS, *Adm'r.*

December 5, 1850. 11—ts.

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,
IMPORTER OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,
And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
South Side of Market St,
Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

FOR $450.

A LOT at Wake Forest College is for sale, containing two and a half Acres, moderately improved. It is the handsomest site on the Hill, and well watered.

JOS. BRIDGES.

December 2nd, 1850. 11—tf.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY
FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday the 6th of January next, under the charge of Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory Schools. The Academy will be neat and comfortable, situated about 200 yards from the residence of the subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs.

Board can be had with the subscriber, at $6,50 per month, and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J. Jones, Mr. Thomas A. Person, Mrs. Elizabeth Branch, and others, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates.

Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness of the situation, the purity of the water, and the morality of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those living in the lower country, would do well to give this institution a trial.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For the Languages, and higher English branches,	$15
Lower English branches, - - - -	10

Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C.

WM. J. BRANCH.

December 1st, 1850. 845—4tw.

Register and Spirit of the Age copy 4 times, weekly.

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of
CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE,
direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

JOHN KANE'S
RESTAURANT!
Fayetteville Street.
A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,
And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,
RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

NEW BOOK STORE,
Just Opened Two Doors Above R. Smith's Store.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscriber has just opened a Book Store in Raleigh, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's Store, where he offers to the public

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Of almost every description, together with a large collection of

RELIGIOUS WORKS,

From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,

Stationery,

Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sell on very reasonable terms.

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.

JOHN W. O'NEAL.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. 833—tf.

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!
HARDING & CO.
Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly
During the Winter Season,
DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find
Something New and Attractive,

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
And the best Imported Cegars,
May be found at
HENRY KIEM'S
GENERAL VARIETY STORE,
First Corner North of Yarbrough House,
And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

BOOT and SHOE
MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ
As good Workmen as there is in the Union,
and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. His Materials are the best known to the Trade.

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of
Rich and Handsome Goods
in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons,
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

THE PEPPER BOX.
Corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is wel known in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the taste of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,

AND MANY OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

Baked, Scolloped, Fried, Stwed,

And done up "brown," with the *et ceteras.*

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisne* in Person. Trays, handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice; and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.

W. R. PEPPER,
Agent for L. F. Smith.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 842—tf.

Look out for the Engine when the Bell Rings.

All Aboard! Bound to
Peace's Block, Opposite Post Office,
The Southern Home Manufactory,
RALEIGH, N. C.

MUCH has been said in Congress, by Southern members, about the rights of the South. This community and surrounding country now have an opportunity of patronizing their own merchants and those who make up gentlemen's wearing apparel, by calling at the Proprietor's new Establishment, Peace's Block, opposite the Post office.

The Proprietor, having made the SCIENCE of cutting Gentlemen's fashionable clothing his study, in the most fashionable Cities, for many years, is now prepared to give satisfaction to all who may want their clothing made. Gentlemen furnishing cloth and trimmings, will thus give employment to many in the City of Raleigh.

Those who only wish their garments cut shall have them warranted to fit, and at moderate prices. Gentlemen's garments altered and repaired at the shortest notice.

The New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter just received.

Wanted immediately, two first rate Coat-Makers, to whom employment will be given and the highest wages.

Raleigh, Oct. 22, 1850. 838—t20Nov.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store,
3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,* and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholessle, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

North Carolina Music Store.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this city, in December next, a *MUSIC STORE*, where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, November 2, 1850. 2—1y.

John M. Sheppard, Jr.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va
Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

The "Bugg" also at Home Again!
R. R. R. R.

I HAVE just returned the *second* time from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which *was cut by myself*, and *made up under my own* inspection; and I presume there is no one in North Carolina now, who would be verdant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my "artistic skill" in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors. I refer to the case of "Biggs *vs* Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay $250, in consequence of my extended reputation.

Come in, if you please, and assist me in paying off the judgment by buying our Goods. Who is there, in North Carolina, who has not heard of the Hon. George E. Badger, the Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., and "Bug" Oliver? Why "their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their talents are to be circumscribed within the same narrow limits."

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—with no Northern House—*but are Tailors ourselves*—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any House in this State or out of it. There is no Establishment here or elsewhere that possesses any advantages over us. We buy where everbody else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheaply. We say our CLOTHING is equa llo any ever offered for sale in North Carolina, and, we think superior, being judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine for themselves. One thing is certain—without intending to reflect upon any one—we will sell our clothing *cheaper* than the same articles can be bought for in any of the Northern cities; and as cheap as any body that comes here, who does not steal his clothing ready made.

Our stock embraces Drab, Black, Blue, Green, Gray, and other OVERCOATS from $6 to $20 and upwards. CLOAKS, full circle, $18 and upwards. Frock, dress, and sack COATS from $7 to $12 and upwards. PANTALOONS, all colors and prices, from $4 to $8—VESTS, all kind and all sizes, at all prices from $1 25 to $5. In fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Union.

We are North Carolinians. We are permanently located here, and if we sell as cheap as others, why not give us the preference? If we do not sell as good goods at as small a price, we will not ask your patronage.

Call! call! call! before your purchase, at

OLIVER & PROCTER'S,
No. 1.
R. R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.

November 5th, 1850 2—
Register copy.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C,

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
French, English and American Chemicals,
Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer
No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, Cameo and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

Yet Alive
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.
SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton, Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. R. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 6—

See R. R. R. R.*
To the citizens of North Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from $25 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—tf.

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Roosers.

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

New Fall and Winter Goods for 1850
Fresh Arrivals from the Latest Importations!

THOMAS R. PENTRESS,
MERCHANT TAILOR, RALEIGH, N. C.
ONE DOOR ABOVE THE POST OFFICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and patrons—to the members of the Legislature—and to strangers visiting the City, that he continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches at his old stand, where he shall be happy to see them and sell them great bargains. The subscriber had deemed it unnecessary recently to advertise his business, as he was so well known throughout the State; but for fear his old friends and customers might be under the impression that he was carried away by the great "tornado" which passed Northwards a few days ago, he has thought it best to inform them that he is still in business and hopes they will give him a call. He would say to his old friends and customers that the liberal patronage he has received since he has been here, has cemented him still more closely to the good old State of North Carolina; and he trusts that their patronage will continue to be bestowed on one who feels he kindly appreciates it; and for his part there shall be nothing lacking to give entire satisfaction. He might say more, but it is sufficient for him to say that he has the feelings of a North Carolinian. He is permanently located here—his interests are here—and here he expects to live and die.

The Subscriber is a friend and well-wisher to all mechanical business in the "Old North State." He thinks it the duty of our people to encourage our own hard-working mechanics, and keep them with us, and not drive them from our borders by encouraging manufacturers at a distance from us. We may wish for good times and State improvements, but we will never see them until we come to depend on our own mechanics, on home manufactures and home industry. When we come to do this then will we see our Cities and Towns flourishing; and our means will not be sent off to the "great City" of New York or Boston for articles that can be made in this State as well as at either of these places, and on as good terms.

The Subscriber has on hand a beautiful assortment of GOODS, selected by himself in person in the Northern Markets, of the latest and most approved styles and patterns. His Goods were purchased this Fall, and are entirely new. They were bought on as good terms as those of any House in this City; and he flatters himself that he can offer as liberal if not better bargains than any other Establishment in this City or in the United States. Call and examine for yourselves. You must be your own judges, and you will find this no mere "puff." The Subscriber considers it unnecessary to say any thing about his skill in cutting or making, as his business is conducted by himself; and he will leave it to those who deal with him to judge of his capacity in this respect. His experience in business is such, and he has been so long before the public, that he will not stoop to commend his own skill and attainments. He leaves it to his friends and customers to judge of his superiority over many who presume to call themselves Tailors, or Cutters, or "Artists"—if you please. His workmen cannot be surpassed by any, North or South, and he invites the public to call and try him before purchasing elsewhere. He pledges his word for good bargains, as he is determined to sell low.

His Stock comprises every article kept in similar Establishments. There is nothing you may call for which you cannot get. Call and try the well-known Establishment, one door North of the Post Office.

The Subscriber's Stock comprises in part Super black French Cloths and Cassimeres—plain and doeskin, of all qualities and prices, and a splendid assortment of fancy Cloth, which for colors and quality cannot be surpassed. Also, a beautiful lot of plain black Satin Vestings, and a superb article of fancy French Silk and Satins for parties, with a choice variety of Fancy Cassimeres for winter wear, and a very large lot of fancy French Cassimeres, which will be disposed of on a very small advance. Also, a general assortment of fancy articles, consisting of lamb's wool, merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers—Dress Shirts, black and white kid, merino, and fancy cassimere Gloves—Half-hose, cotton and merino—black and fancy silk Cravats; all of which are offered at uncommonly low prices. Also, a beautiful lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, *made in my own House*, and which will be disposed of at the most reasonable prices.

Call and examine for yourselves.

N. B. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. The London and Paris Fashions regularly received.

THOS. R. PENTRESS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, one or two Apprentices of good moral character. T. R. P.

Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1850. 5—6t.

☞ The City papers will please copy four times.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

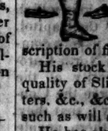
The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.



THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a first rate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

HNRY GERHARDT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839—tf.

SPEECH OF MR. SHEPARD,

OF FAYETTEVILLE,

Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, November 27, upon the following Resolutions submitted by himself:

1. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States was a compromise of conflicting interests, ordained and established by the people of the several States, "in order to form a more perfect union, *establish justice*, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, *promote the general welfare*, and secure the blessings of liberty," to all the parties, and that whenever its provisions are so perverted or enlarged, that it fails to secure these objects to the weakest member of the confederacy, it ceases to be the Constitution agreed to, and becomes the creature of the whim and caprice of a dominant majority, alien in interest to the oppressed, the most dangerous and intolerant of all Governments.

2. *Resolved*, That although we love the union of the States, and view its destruction as a great calamity, we nevertheless regard the right to secede from it as a right of self-defence and protection, which the people of North Carolina have never surrendered, and never can surrender, with due regard to their own safety and welfare; and that whenever a majority of the people of North Carolina shall solemnly resolve that they cannot safely remain in the Union, it is not only their right, but it is their duty to secede, and to punish such of her citizens as refuse submission to her sovereign will.

3 *Resolved*, That whilst we claim the right of secession, as a right reserved to the people, and not surrendered by the Constitution, we believe it to be an extreme remedy and one that should not be resorted to, unless all means to preserve the Union and to protect the property and insure the welfare of the people, have manifestly failed.

4. *Resolved*, That the fugitive slave bill lately passed by Congress is in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, and that its repeal, or any alteration tending to impede an owner of a slave from retaking his property, will be regarded as undoubted and sufficient evidence, that a majority of Congress are unrestrained by the express provisions of the Constitution, and that a time has arrived, when it becomes the duty of the people of North Carolina to decide whether they will submit to an unlimited Government, or will resist its encroachments boldly and effectively

5. *Resolved*, That property in slaves being recognized both by the Constitutions of North Carolina and of the United States, it is as much the duty of the General Government to protect and defend slave property, as it is its duty to protect and defend any other species of property, and that any action of the General Government preventing the emigration of slave property to any Territory of the Union, is an assult upon such property tending ultimately to destroy it, by the slow but sure process of circumscribing it, and preventing its removal to countries better adapted to its profitable occupation, than where it now is found.

6. *Resolved*, That the injustice done to the slave-holding States, by the late admission of California into the Union, would never have occurred, had the South been united: We therefore invite the co-operation of the slave-holding States in demanding from the General Government an adequate protection for such slave property as may emigrate to any territory belonging to the United States: or should it be deemed more advisable, an equal division of such territory between the slave-holding and the non-slave-holding States of the Union.

7. *Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governors of the other States of the Union, with a request that they be laid before their several Legislatures.

The subject of domestic Slavery as it exists among us, is forcing itself upon the public attention, and the consideration of it as it affects the permanent prosperity of the country can no longer be avoided. It is a subject of vast importance, and encompassed with intrinsic difficulties more troublesome to solve than any ever before presented for the consideration of man. Instead of being the foot-ball of party or a theme for the ravings of fanaticism, it appeals to the calm consideration of every one who has any regard for the welfare or safety of either the white or the black race. It demands attention from the statesman as intimately affecting the prosperity and safety of the whole community, and from the moralist and philanthropist, as it affects the morals and happiness of a large class of human beings.

The time has arrived when it is not only the duty of every thinking man to examine the subject in all its bearings, but late political events are hurrying to a solution this the most embarassing problem which has ever been presented to the consideration of a free people.

It is consummate folly for any Southern man to suppose he can avoid any of the embarrassments connected with this subject, should unwise or hasty legislation seriously affect the value of the property or the security of the owner.

The destruction of this property in our midst, will involve in one mass of ruin and insolvency both States and Communities—both those who own slaves and those who own only lands—both those who live by their own labor and those who live by the labor of others. These propositions are so apparent that I presume no man who has reflected in the most superficial manner upon the condition of the Southern States, as it is affected by slavery, can, for a moment, doubt their truth.

Believing myself these propositions to be self-evident, I have been astonished at the supineness and indifference manifested by the mass of the people of North Carolina, during the agitation which has existed in Congress and other portions of the Union, upon this subject.

One would suppose that our people were either the most apathetic or philosphic race on earth—that they equalled the Turk in fatalism, or else they supposed themselves exempted by some special visitation of Providence from those "ills which flesh is heir to." I know it is peculiarly difficult to operate on the public mind of a population entirely agricultural, living retired upon remote and isolated plantations. Such a population is naturally confiding, honest themselves they do not suspect dishonesty in others; attending to their own business and not disposed to interfere with the business of their neighbors, they suppose all the world similarly occupied. They are not aware, and will not beleive that large numbers of individuals at the North, of talent and education, live by exciting the popular mind, and that Southern slavery has been seized upon by these disturbers of the peace and quiet of the Country, as affording every facility for their nefarious purposes. Another great reason why the people of North Carolina have manifested so little interest in this subject of such vital importance to their happiness and welfare, has been the extraordinary conduct of the two leading party papers in Washington City, the Union and Intelligencer. These two papers, which were never known before to agree upon any subject whatever, united in deceiving the Southern people as regards the scope, object and importance of the free soil and abolition movements at the North. What was their object, it is unnecessary now to enquire, nor would it be a difficult matter to ascertain, if we would only remember who it was that voted the numerous lucrative printing jobs which enrich so many men about the purliens of the Capitol.

Such has been the success of these papers combining to sing one tune, that hundreds in North Carolina honestly believe that the vast majority of the Northern people are determined to enforce the Constitutional provisions as regards slavery; that they have no disposition to deny to the Southern people their equal rights under the Constitution, and that the abolitionists are a mere fraction of the community contemptible for their numbers, and need only to be let alone in order to sink into insignificance. All attempts at the South to resist the combinations of the abolitionists by similar combinations were denounced as treasonable; and whilst the influence and spirit of abolition were shaping and controlling every election at the North, from that of President down to the lowest State or Federal officer, Southern people were denounced as disloyal to the Union because they met together in convention to ascertain the dangers to which they were exposed, and to consult upon the most effectual mode to resist them.

This systematic deception was practised not only upon the people of North Carolina, but the North were kept in profound ignorance of the opinions of the pepole of this State so far as their opinions could be gathered from the acts of their Legislature. At the session of our Legislature two years ago, a series of resolutions was passed, upon the subject of slavery, with singular unanimity. These resolutions were moderate in their character and spoke the sentiments of both the great parties which divide the State. Attached to these resolutions in their final passage through the Legislature was an extract from Washington's address, laudatory of the Union of the States: this extract alone was seized upon by a Washington journal and trumpeted throughout the North as the sole and exclusive opinion of North Carolina upon a subject more vital to her interest than any which could possibly occur.

I allude to these facts at this time, not from any importance they now have, but solely as a part of the secret history of a great event, and as illustrative of the truth exemplified in the history of nations, that the most important results are sometimes brought about by the most insignificant causes.

Humiliating as these facts are to every North Carolinian jealous of the character of his State, they are nevertheless true, and the people would profit from them if hereafter in all matters deeply affecting their own interests, they would seek the truth from more reliable sources, than newspapers in Washington City dependent for existence upon official patronage.

At the last session of our Legislature, two years ago, more than twelve months before Congress passed what is called the compromise upon the subject of slavery a series of resolutions passed upon the same subject, expressing what was thought to be nearly the unanimous opinion of the people of North Carolina. I will now read two of these resolutions for the reflection of the Senate. The fourth resolution is in these words:

Resolved, That the enactment of any law by Congress which shall abolish slavery *or the slave trade* in the District of Columbia, or shall directly or indirectly deprive the citizens of the States of this right of emigrating with their slave property into any of the Territories of the United States, and of exercising ownership over the same, while in the said Territories, will be an act not only of gross injustice and wrong, but the exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution, and never contemplated by the framers thereof.

This resolution passed the Senate with but two dissenting voices, and the House with but ten.

The fifth resolution is in these words:

Resolved, That while we do not intend hereby to be understood as conceding that Congress has the power under the Constitution, to enact a law prohibiting slavery in any portion of the Territories of the United States, yet for the sake of preserving the peace and promoting the perpetuity of the Union, we are willing that the basis of the Missouri Compromise should be adopted in reference to the recently acquired territories of New Mexico and California, by extending the line then agreed upon to the Pacific Ocean.

This resolution passed the Senate with but two dissenting voices, the House with six—nearly an unanimous vote of both political parties.

I would ask the Senate to remember that these resolutions were passed before the coming in of General Taylor's administration, before any action had been taken either with California or New Mexico to make their accomplishment impossible; they were I may say the unanimous opinion of the two parties in the State at that time—the wish of North Carolina, a State deeply interested in the question of slavery, a State which has been always conservative in her character, and which gave a large majority for the elevation of General Taylor to the Presidency.

These resolutions were laid before the Congress of the United States, but attracted no attention, and produced no results, and simply now serve as a record that the Legislature of that day did all in its power for the safety and perpetuity of the Republic in an important crisis. In governments constituted like ours based upon public opinion, Legislative bodies can simply point the way: for all other purposes their acts are inefficient, unless sustained by the active co-operation of the people.

The cry of disunion raised in Washington City last winter and spring, was an adroit movement calculated to alarm the public mind and divert it from a sober and attentive consideration of the action of the Federal Government. And, sir, the planners of this movement have succeeded marvellously; they have persuaded the people to believe, that the late compromise, passed in entire contempt and disregard of the resolutions of our Legislature, has saved the Union, and launched it forward in a long career of honor and prosperity.

I have never, Mr. Speaker, at any time believed there was danger of a violent dismemberment of this confederacy. My reading of history teaches me that there is but one instance on record, of a people fighting for a great principle. I allude to the revolution of '76, an era when land jobbers, speculators in government contracts or in the public funds, had but little voice in the movements of the people. That age of virtuous sentiment is gone, and has been succeeded by one of cold pretence.

The Southern people now are too comfortable and prosperous to resist the action of the Federal Government with any other weapon than resolutions, and mass meetings, which have ceased to attract any attention. When the action of the Federal Government begins to bear openly upon their prosperity, when it is visible to the dullest capacity, they may then rise in their might, but it will be like the rising of Sampson after he had been shorn of his strength in his hours of dalliance; they may pull down the temple of liberty, but they will not be able to preserve it, or strengthen it.

It has now become a matter of history that had North Carolina, together with the other Southern States, zealously co-operated in urging the principles laid down in these resolutions, the Missouri Compromise line would have been extended to the Pacific, and opened that vast region to slave emigration for all time to come. I contend moreover that this is the only way to settle this great question, without bringing incalculable evils upon the country, evils of untold magnitude which no legislation can remedy.

It is a little remarkable that throughout the long discussion on this subject, no Northern man of the most liberal principles seemed to think that the institution of slavery was a great industrial interest, which the Federal Government had no right to destroy directly or indirectly. The slave property of the South is worth upon a moderate estimate 1000 millions of dollars; it is the source of two thirds the wealth of the whole Union, and yet the Federal Government not only denies all obligation to protect it from its numerous enemies, but most grudgingly and reluctantly carried out in the fugitive slave bill an express clause of the Constitution. I do not believe there is a government on earth—no, not the autocrat of all the Russias, which would treat so large and important a portion of its subjects with such harsh and cruel injustice.

It is manifestly now the settled determination of the majority of Congress to permit no more slave territory to be added to the Union—to restrict slavery within its present boundaries. Such sentiments have been announced upon the floor of the Senate by the two leading minds of the country, Messrs. Clay and Webster, one a Southern, the other a Northern man. Upon this principle the late compromise was passed, and as such it has been acquiesced in by the people of North Carolina. It becomes us now to examine our situation, and see what is to be our future condition under the operation of this law.

It is worse than idle for any man to distract his mind with discussion whether slavery is an evil or a blessing. We find it an institution existing amongst us, forming the substratum of our social system, which no legislation can remove, and with which all tampering produces more evil than good. In my judgment Providence has permitted the barbarous African to be brought here for wise and beneficent purposes. Guided by the science and energy of the white man, the power of endurance of the negro race has been the sole and only means; of reducing vast regions of malarious country into cultivation, which would otherwise forever have remained a wilderness; and, sir, unless mistaken legislation interferes, when the mission of the race is fulfilled here, the same inscrutable wisdom may carry it to other regions similarly situated, to subdue the earth and to replenish it.

Why then should the black race be confined within their present limits? Why not throw as wide as possible the doors of emigration that they may gradually and without disturbing the industry of the country, seek climates better adapted to their habits; and constitutions, than North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland? This would have been the part of wisdom, but the abolitionists objected, and the General Government yielded to their objections. The American Government in its suicidal liberality invites to California the inmates of the poor houses and work-shops of Europe—the semi-barbarous inhabitants of China, and the Sandwich Islands; in fact the escaped convict from Australia is a welcome visitor; there is a cordial welcome to all the world to dig gold upon the public land, except to the sober and patient laborer of the South; he alone is excluded.

There is one view of the slave question, to which I wish to call the attention of this Senate, and if possible, through them, of the people of North Carolina. I will suppose what few persons believe, that the North is satisfied with the late adjustment or compromise of the slave question; that having excluded the slave holder from all the benefits of California and New Mexico, and arrested the slave trade in the District of Columbia, she is contented with her triumph and will cease all further aggressions on the South. It is now a settled principle that slavery must be restricted within its present limits; the whole power of the Federal Government is hereafter to be brought to bear against any expansion of this institution.

Let us examine to what condition this principle will bring the South, and particularly North Carolina—the Union loving North Carolina. We are told by the first census taken in the United States after the adoption of the constitution, viz. 1790, that there was then in the whole Union 697,897 slaves; by the census of 1840, this number had increased to 2,488,355, showing that the law of increase for the black population in fifty years was more than three times and a half; in the same proportion in 1890—before the close of the present century, which is now half gone, the slave population within the Union will amount to within a fraction of nine millions.

Now, sir, I would ask those dear lovers of the Union who are rejoicing over the passage of the compromise bill, if they believe this Union can exist with 9,000,000 of human beings penned up in slavery in the very centre of the republic? And even supposing this vast population should continue to be quiet and orderly, it is well worthy an enquiry, what in all human probability will be the pecuniary condition of the owners of these slaves? We know that the slave cultivation is an exhausting and impoverishing one to the soil. This must always necessarily be more or less the case: the slave is an admirable pioneer to clear and ditch new lands, but even now with few exceptions, unless upon the best cotton, rice, and sugar plantations, his labor is not remunerative. What then must it be, when the number is enormously increased, and that increase restricted to worn and impoverished soils? The time is rapidly approaching, and the present generation will not pass away before the fact will be apparent, that slave property will have no transferrable or commercial value; the owners of it will see before them hopeless and inextricable poverty; and their only safety will be in abandoning it to its fate.

Thus will be realized one of the anticipations of the abolitionists, in *walling in* slavery within its present boundaries. The slave will be practically free; his owner, for fear of starvation, will abandon him; but, sir, the end will not be yet. The North, by a combination of agrarianism and infidelity, may ruin the South, but in doing so, she will rear into terrible importance, in the very heart of the republic, millions of degraded and ignorant human beings, wild with unexpected and unvalued freedom, and prepared for any thing that revenge or ambition may propose.

In this appalling state of the country North Carolina will be the severest sufferer. By the census of 1840, she had within her borders 245,817 slaves. By the law of increase already mentioned, this number will amount in 1890 to more than 860,000. This estimate is doubtless below what it will be, for the census tables show that between 1790 and 1820, before the great emigration took place from North Carolina to the South West, our slave population increased at the rate of nearly three-fold in thirty years.

I have said that North Carolina would be more seriously injured by this *walling-in* policy of the Federal Government, than any of the Southern States, and this will be apparent if we would attentively consider our situation. North Carolina has but little territory peculiarly adopted to the profitable occupation of slave labor. Much of her soil is already worn down by constant cultivation and needs the resuscitation of rest and economical and skillful husbandry, which can never take place when burdened by a superabundant population of slaves.

In 40 years from this time, unless the law of population is changed in our case, North Carolina will contain more than 860,000 slaves, nearly all of them agricultural laborers drawing a scanty support from a worn out and impoverished soil. The first effect of this great increase of slaves, will be a temporary rise in the value of land and a depression in the value of labor. The poor non-slaveholder will be forced to emigrate; the owner of slaves will be compelled to purchase land to employ and feed his surplus labour until the State becomes one vast plantation, barely producing enough to sustain, in the cheapest and scantiest manner, her teeming black population.

If it were possible for nations to learn any thing from history or example, we have passing before our eyes, an exact prototype of our future condition in the present situation of Ireland. The selfish legislation of England, by fostering her own industry, and depressing that of Ireland, has filled Ireland with a superabundant population of ignorant and depraved agricultural labourers reduced to the lowest pittance upon which human life can be sustained. And whenever this pittance fails, riot, starvation, and misery infest the land. The misery and wretchedness of Ireland hang like a mill stone upon the crest of England, who may yet find that though power may trample down truth and justice, it cannot infuse life into a palsied and withered limb. Amidst all her tyranny, however, England permits the starving Irish to fly to happy and abundant America. The American Government, on the contrary, draws a cordon around the slave and his owner, and tells him within those bounds he must remain, live, starve and die.

Had the justice and fairness of the resolutions offered by the Legislature of North Carolina been met by a corresponding feeling in Congress, the Missouri line would have been extended to the Pacific Ocean, and a large field opened for the emigration of our black population. Thousands of negro laborers who are now earning but a scanty remuneration to their owners, would have been transferred to California, and North Carolina might have seen a prospect, at some period not very remote, of relieving herself partially of this population, without disturbing the rights of property, and at the same time being enriched by the transfer. For sir, I take it for granted, that no opinion is more erroneous than that the climate and mining business of California is not adapted to slave labor: it is, of all labor, the one best adapted to that country and business, and perhaps it is the only species of labor which will develop the great riches of California. The history of the coal mining in England proves, moreover, that the white laborer so employed is reduced to a more abject state of misery and suffering, than is known in any portion of the Southern Country,

Should the policy indicated in the late adjustment be adhered to by the Government, the first stone of the wall which is to separate the States of this Union will have been laid, and disunion will not be into kindred and rival republics, but into a white and black empire.

So fully am I convinced, Mr. Speaker, that such is to be the issue of this policy, that I am almost induced to be superstitious and to believe from the array of great and learned men by whom this adjustment was brought about, that some special interposition of Providence is to interfere and save my country from the melancholy fate which awaits her. When however I refer to our census tables and see that in all human probablity in the short space of 40 years—but a moment in the life of a nation—North Carolina will contain nearly one million of negroes chained down by the inexorable decree of the Federal Government to her poor and exhausted soil, I am reminded by the fate of Ireland that tyranny is peculiar to no clime, and to no form of Government.

Gloomy as this picture is, its horrors may yet be deepened, and the catastrophe hastened, should the States South of us which have protested most loudly against the policy of the General Govenment openly resist it, and convince the world that their clamor was not merely

"A tale told by an idiot,
Full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing."

From all these reasons, believing this Legislature would be grossly deficient in duty to the people of the State, grossly deficient in duty to the Union if she remained calm and supine in the present condition of the country, I offer the resolutions on your table.

Let us pass them, and we may arrest the madness and folly of the North and persuade our Southern brethren to remain longer with us and try the virtue of dignified and strenuous remonstrance. Let us convince the North that the word Union has not such a magic influence over us that it has "steeped our senses in forgetfulness" and made us neglect what we owe to our State, ourselves and our posterity.

The first resolution states an historical fact in relation to the formation of our Government which I presume no gentleman here will deny.

The second resolution asserts the only practicable remedy which is left us when all other modes of redress have failed; and I hope when this resolution is attentively considered, it will be found equally as unobjectionable as the first. We have among us, Mr. Speaker, many exceedingly conscientious men who profess great desire to see justice done to the South, but who when any thing practical is offered them, immediately become alarmed and cry out "nullification—give us none of your South Carolina doctrines." Now, Sir, I assure these gentlemen that this resolution has not a particle of what they call South Carolina doctrine; but is the very reverse of it. If I have been able to understand what South Carolina unfortunately contended for twenty years ago, it was this: she asserted that whilst a member of the Union, she had a constitutional right in her sovereign capacity to nullify an act of Congress, or in other words to decide for herself whether such act should be operative upon any of her citizens. This would be reducing our Government to the old Confederacy and has very properly been pronounced by the whole country an absurdity. I regretted this movement of South Carolina at the time, and told some of the actors in it, that they would do more injury by it to the cause of the rights of the States, than all the arguments of the federal party since the adoption of the constitution. And such has been the case. It has not only deprived South Carolina of that weight her counsels are fairly entitled to, from the ability of her statesmen, but many persons are running into the other extreme, and denying to the States all authority whatever; in fact making them nothing more than mere corporations to be dissolved, or rearranged, at any time to suit the pleasure of the General Government. It is the part of wisdom in us of the South, to let by-gones be by-gones; let us examine what are our rights as separate communities and manfully assert them.

To satisfy these timid gentlemen that this second resolution contains nothing of the odious South Carolina doctrine, I will read what Daniel Webster said in his celebrated reply to Mr. Hayne in 1830, and I hope that will satisfy them, as they cannot suspect Mr. Webster of any leaning towards nullification.

Mr. Webster, in commenting on the Virginia resolutions, of 1798, behind which Mr. Hayne endeavored to shelter himself, used the following words: "That resolution declares *that in case of the dangerous exercise of powers not granted by the general government, the States may interpose to arrest the progress of the evil.* But how interpose, and what does this declaration purport? Does it mean no more than that there may be extreme cases, in which the people, in any mode of assembling, may resist usurpation and relieve themselves from a tyrannical Government? No one will deny this. Such resistance is not only acknowledged to be just in America, but in England also. Blackstone admits as much in the theory, and practice too, of the English constitution. We, sir, who oppose the Carolina doctrines, do not deny, that the people may, if they choose, throw off any Government when it becomes oppressive and intolerable, and erect a better in its stead. We all know that civil institutions are established for the public benefit, and that when they cease to answer the ends of their existence they may be changed." Now, sir, I might stop here and close discussion on this resolution, with the words of Mr. Webster just read, for, the resolution means nothing more, and certainly no gentleman will contend that there are securities for the public liberty, both in the theory and practice of the British constitution, which the people of North Carolina have surrendered. If they have, they made an unfortunate exchange from a foreign king to a government controlled by abolition fanatics. I will, however, trouble the Senate a little further on this second resolution, in vindication of the intention and meaning of those who formed and adopted the constitution of the United States.

The tenth article of the amendments of the constitution of the United States says, "the powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." Why reserve these powers if it was not intended or expected the people or States should protect themselves from aggression? If they have no right to protect themselves effectively, the article means nothing, and it was folly and surplusage to insert it in the constitution. I have, however, too much respect for the wisdom of those who framed that instrument to entertain any such suspicion. They thought, no doubt, with Charles Fox, who once said the right to dethrone a British sovereign for the benefit of the people, certainly existed, but should be talked about as little as possible. We know, moreover, Mr. Speaker, that many of the States, particularly Virginia, New York and Massachusetts in adopting the constitution of the United States, expressed in their acts of ratification the same sentiment.

Massachusetts in her act of ratification used these explicit words, "That it be explicitly declared that all powers not expressly delegated by the aforesaid constitution are reserved to the several States, *to be by them exercised.*"

That there may be no doubt of this second resolution expressing the true theory of our form of Government, I will introduce another authority. It will be recollected by the Senate that in 1830 there arose in the Senate of the United States a debate on nullification, called by way of preeminence the great debate, when the whole of this subject was thoroughly investigated. Among the numerous able speeches delivered on that occasion was one by Edward Livingston, which was pronounced by the Washington public preeminently able as a constitutional argument. I recollect hearing Mr. John Q. Adams, whom no one will suspect of an undue leaning towards State rights, remark, that Mr. Livingston had stated the true theory of the Government. Mr. Livingston was afterwards Gen. Jackson's Secretary of State, and is supposed to have been the principal composer of the celebrated proclamation of Gen. Jackson which gave the finishing blow to nullification. Mr. Livingston said "this Government is partly popular acting directly on the citizens of the several States; partly federative depending for its existence and action on the existence and action of the several States. That among the attributes of sovereignty retained by the States *is that of watching over the operations of the General Government and protecting its citizens against their unconstitutional abuse*; and this can be *legally* done. First, in the case of an act in the opinion of the State palpably unconstitutional, but affirmed in the Supreme Court in the legal exercise of its functions;

"By remonstrating against it to Congress.

"By an address to the people in their elective functions, to change or instruct their representatives.

"By a similar address to the other States, &c.

"By proposing amendments to the constitution, &c.

"And finally, if the act be intolerably oppressive, and they find that the General Government persevere in enforcing it, by resort to the natural right which every people have to resist extreme oppression. *Secondly, if the act be one of those few which in its operation cannot be submitted to the Supreme Court, and be one that will, in the opinion of the State, justify the risk of a withdrawal from the Union, that this last extreme remedy may at once be resorted to.*

"That the theory of the Federal Government being the result of the general will of the people of the United States in their aggregate capacity, and founded in no degree on compact between the States, would tend to the most disastrous practical results, and that it would place three fourths of the States at the mercy of one fourth, and lead inevitably to a consolidated Government, and finally to monarchy if the doctrine were generally admitted; and if partially so, and opposed, to civil dissension."

Here, sir, we see laid down in a few comprehensive words the true theory of our form of Government; the States have reserved to themselves the right and the duty to protect their citizens against all unconstitutional or oppressive acts of the General Government. A right never to be resorted to, except in cases of extreme oppression, and one which it is probable would never be called into existence if it were openly avowed, and distinctly understood, as a right that never could and never would be surrendered.

Let us examine for a moment the consequence of a denial of this right. Our Senator, Mr. Badger, says in his speech against the right of secession delivered in the Senate of the United States, August 2d, 1850, "Therefore I should hold *myself* at liberty, yea bound by every consideration of duty to *myself* and country, by that integrity which binds me to maintain and fulfil the oath I have taken *to consider for myself* under any supposed circumstances, whether a case existed of unmitigated oppression or of dangerous and obstinate usurpation, which constitutes a known and understood exception from the duty of submission to a Government and justifies the oppressed in falling back upon the natural rights of resistance and self-preservation." Now, sir, the proposition as stated and argued by our Senator not only denies to the people of this State in their organized society as a State, the right to protect themselves, but in fact dissolves that Society, reduces it to a state of nature where every individual, like the roving savage, depends upon his own right arm for protection. This is the very result foretold by Mr. Livingston, when he says that a denial that our Government is the result of compact, "leads inevitably to a consolidated Government, and finally to monarchy, if the doctrine were generally admitted, and if partially so, and opposed, to civil dissensions." Moreover what possible chance could an isolated citizen have to protect himself or his property, against an oppressive act of the General Government! Even with the aid of the State organization, the contest would be a very unequal one, and requiring all of patriotism, and devotion, that dwells in the breast of man.

In commenting on this speech, Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to state distinctly that I do so with perfect respect for the Hon. Senator, although I differ entirely with him in reading the constitution; still, sir, I prefer being represented by an avowed consolidationist, rather than by one of your States-right men, afraid to express his real opinions. I can hope for something from the generosity and candor of the one, I can expect nothing from the timidity of the other, for in private, as in public affairs, there is no counsellor so dangerous as fear.

The Honorable Senator further says in his speech: "I acknowledge no more a power of disposing of the obligations I have undertaken to discharge to that Country and that Government (meaning the General Government and the United States,) and which I hope I shall endeavor to fulfil. I acknowledge I say, no more authority in the State of North Carolina to dispose of that obligation, than in the State of Virginia, or the State of New Hampshire to do it." This opinion involves the whole question. If the majority of the people of North Carolina have no rightful authority through their Legislature or otherwise, to command the obedience of all her citizens, the Honorable Senator is right, and this second resolution ought to be rejected. In my humble judgment, Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Senator has fallen into an error from a misapprehension of the doctrine of allegiance, and the extent of his duties to the General Government. He owes no other allegiance to the United States than that portion of the general allegiance due his native State, which she has transferred to a foreign Government; and, sir, to see and understand the extent of the transfer, the deed of assignment, viz: the constitution of the United States, is the only evidence. If the contract is violated, or destroyed, the parties relapse back to their original position, and inherent rights. North Carolina adopted the constitution of the United States in her aggregate capacity of one community, and whatever rights she reserved in that instrument, she reserved in the same aggregate capacity; nor did she by so doing, relinquish any further her authority over her citizens. Primary allegiance is due from all her citizens to her alone; that secondary allegiance which she has transferred, is due the United States.

This view of the doctrine of allegiance is fully sustained by Mr. Madison in his argument in the case of Ramsay *vs.* Smith in the House of Representatives in 1789—a contested election. Mr. Madison then said, "it was an established maxim, that birth was a criterion of allegiance. *There was a distinction between that primary allegiance we owe that particular society of which we are members, and the secondary allegiance we owe to the sovereign established by that society.* What was the situation of the people of America when the dissolution of their allegiance took place by the declaration of their independence? I conceive that every person who owed this primary allegiance to the particular community in which he was born, retained his right of birth, as a member of a new community; that he was consequently absolved from the secondary allegiance he owed to the British Sovereign. If he were not a minor, he became bound by his own act as a member of the society who separated with him from a submission to a foreign Country. When that society separated from Great Britain he was bound by that act, and his allegiance transferred to that society, or to the sovereign which that society should set up; because it was through his membership of that society of South Carolina that he owed allegiance to Great Britain."

Mr. Speaker, should the Senate reject this second resolution, it will be virtually admitting that the State of North Carolina, as an organized political community, has no right to command the allegiance of the citizens of the State, and consequently cannot protect their property against any aggression of the Federal Government. If such are the opinions of a majority of the people of the State, it is proper that it should be known, that such of her citizens as desire a better protection for their property may seek other communities which may not have such humble notions of their duties and responsibilities. This extreme remedy in my judgment need never be resorted to. If the North were satisfied we were in earnest, and meant what this resolution says, she would not hazard the vast benefits she derives from the Union, for all the negroes in Africa. This Union may last a few years longer, but unless the rights and equality of the States are preserved in all their integrity, its termination is not very remote. The people of the South will never consent that an all powerful and consolidated Government shall shape their destiny for all time to come.

The fifth resolution speaks of the character and necessities of slave property. In addition, Mr. Speaker, to what I have already said on this subject, I would remark that expansion or emigration is a necessary want of slavery; without it, the institution cannot exist, but must come to an end, not very remote, entailing in its destruction the unavoidable ruin of the white population. You are now launching forward in the career of internal improvement; you are about issuing State bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 payable in thirty years. I do not aspire to the character of a prophet, but if the history of the past is any evidence of the future, I will venture a prediction which some of the younger members of this Senate may live to see verified: About the time these bonds become due, the poorest people in North Carolina will be her largest slave holders, if this *walling-in* policy of the Federal Government is carried out in all its vigour. More than half your revenue is derived from slave labor, and whilst you are increasing the burdens on that labor, you are consenting to a policy which will ultimately render it valueless.

There are some other matters, Mr. Speaker, which I would like to touch on, but I will conclude by urging the Senate to pass these or similar resolutions, and you may convince congress and your representatives that you "know your rights and knowing dare maintain them;" that you claim and will have from your citizens a greater allegiance than they owe to Virginia, or New Hampshire, and that the cause of Boston governed by abolitionists, is not the cause of the Union. Such sentiments may elicit a puff from a Boston Journal, but will never procure justice to the people of North Carolina.

In our confederacy, the words of the poet are emphatically the words of wisdom: to "thine ownself be true, thou cans't not then be false to any one." Let North Carolina be true to her own interest, and she cannot then be false to the Union.

How it Works. Mr. John Myrick, a respectable citizen of Hertford County, North Carolina, a short time since, was preparing to emigrate with his family and negroes to a more Southern State for the purpose of establishing a cotton plantation. A few days previous to the time which he had fixed for his departure, he apprised his slaves of his intentions, and some half dozen of them being averse to accompany their master, ran away. They were apprehended after being out a few days, and lodged in the jail of Isle of Wight County in this State. On being searched, free papers were found upon their persons, purporting to come from the Clerk of that County, which serves to prove that we have insidicus men in our midst who are acting the part of abolitionists, and aiding these misguided creatures in effecting their escape to the North.

But this is not all, in connection with this matter. Mr. Myrick arrived with his absconding property—which for the purpose of security, he had hand-cuffed, Thursday evening in the cars at Portsmouth—when a party of negroes discovering what was going on assembled around the cars and indulged in the most impudent language and odious epithets in reference to the owner. Indignant at being assailed in such a manner, Mr. Myrick struck one of the fellows with his fist in the face, who, in return, threw a brick at Mr. M., inflicting a heavy blow in the side. The villain would have been shot on the spot by Mr. Myrick had there not been danger that some unoffending person in the crowd might have been wounded or killed from the darkness and confusion of the hour. The offender was identified and arrested yesterday, and carried before Justice Nash, of Portsmouth, who ordered him to receive thirty lashes on his bare back, well laid on, and that his owner be required to give bond in a heavy penalty for his future good behaviour. In default of which he was committed to jail. He is the property of Mrs. Webb. We have a great reverence for the laws, but our opinion is that the miscreant should be hung without the benefit of trial, as an example and terror to all others in like cases offending.

Nor. Argus.

Small Pox. Learning that this disease had made its appearance in a few instances in town, we have taken some pains to ascertain the precise position of things, and are informed that the number of cases has been three, and that these have been removed out of town, and every precautionary means adopted to prevent the malady from spreading; and we feel justified in saying that no further danger need be apprehended.

Wilmington Journal.

The Richmond Enquirer states that Jenny Lind will certainly sing in Richmond on Friday the 20th inst.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Tuesday, December 10, 1850.

Mr. Bynum, from the select Committee to which was referred the engrossed resolution providing for certain changes in the Hall of the House of Commons, and making appropriations therefor, reported the same with the following amendment, to-wit: that the Senate Chamber be furnished in a similar manner to the House of Commons, and that the sum of $800 be appropriated for that purpose.

Mr. Cameron presented the petition of Barnabas Thomas and Elizabeth Thomas, of Cumberland, relating to a County land claim. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, *Resolved*, That the Military Committee be instructed to inquire it to the expediency of providing for the establishment of a Military Scientific Institution in this State, under the patronage of the State.

Mr. Washington introduced a bill to incorporate Newbern and Central Rail Road Company. Read first time, passed and referred.

Mr. Grist, a bill to amend the act of incorporation of the town of Washington. Referred.

Mr. Washington, a bill to re-charter the Merchant's Bank of Newbern. Read first time, passed and referred.

Mr. Woodfin introduced the following resolution:

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina: That it is the true policy of the State to encourage the extension of the North Carolina Rail Road, west, to Knoxville, Tennessee, and east from Goldsborough to Newbern or Beaufort; and as a means of securing this improvement for the benefit of the State, Charters ought to be granted to Companies to take the respective portions of said road on the terms of the Charter heretofore granted to the North Carolina Rail Road. Read and made special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Woodfin reported a series of resolutions as a substitute for those referred to the Committee on Negro Slavery.

The bills to incorporate the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, and the Fayetteville and Charlotte Plank Road Company, passed their third readings and were ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to incorporate a Bank in the town of Greensborough. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, the order making the resolutions on Slavery the special order of the day for Tuesday next, was reconsidered, and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, the bill providing for a Geological and Agricultural survey of the State, was made the special order of the day for Friday next.

And on motion of Mr. Berry, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Petitions and Memorials.

Mr. Stowe presented the resignation of Benjamin Smith, a justice of the Peace, in Gaston county; Mr. Barco, that of W. W. Saunderlin, of Camden; and Mr. Winston, that of Jones Cook of Franklin; all of which were accepted.

Mr. Love offered a memorial from citizens of the counties of Haywood and Macon, praying the creation of a new county to be called Jackson, out of portions of the two counties named; referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Johnston presented the report of the Adjutant General, which was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Bills and Resolutions.

Mr. Erwin introduced the following resolution, which was read the first time:

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That it is the true policy of this State to extend the North Carolina Railroad west from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, and east from Goldsboro' to Newbern or Beaufort, and that charters for this purpose should be granted to Companies on the same terms as those heretofore granted to the North Carolina Railroad Company.

Mr. Eaton a bill for the more effectual prosecution of accessories before the fact to felonies; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Love a bill to establish the county of Jackson; referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Tripp a bill to submit the question of "penitentiary" or "no penitentiary" to the people at the next election for members of Congress.

Mr. Stevenson presented a minority report from the committee on amendments to the Constitution, in favor of the election of Judges by the people, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Cherry, the committee on Education were instructed to inquire into the expediency of diverting escheated property from the University to the fund of the Literary Board for the benefit of Common Schools.

On motion of Mr. Powers, the committee on amendments to the Constitution were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution so as to give the County Courts authority to levy a tax of ten dollars on all free negroes under fifty years of age, to be appropriated to the removal of the free negroes from the State.

Mr. Powers introduced a bill to amend the law concerning slaves and free persons of color, so that free negroes being absent from the State shall not be allowed to return; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Farmer a bill to repeal the act of 1848-9 amending the act incorporating the Hickory-nut Turnpike Company; which was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Stubbs a bill to define the meaning of the tenth section of the sixty-seventh chapter of the Revised Statutes, and to amend the act concerning Swamp lands; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Flemming introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which on motion of Mr. Walton were

The Slavery Question.

Mr. Saunders of Wake, on leave, from the joint select committee on the subject of slavery, presented the following preamble and resolutions as a report from the majority of said committee:

Whereas, The people of North Carolina have ever cherished a lively and cordial attachment to the Union of the States, and entertain the most sincere desire for its preservation, and whilst, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the slaveholding States have suffered great wrong by some of the measures enacted at the last session of Congress, called the Compromise acts; yet, as these measures have become the laws of the land, it is the duty of the South to acquiesce, so long as they shall be adhered to and enforced in good faith; and so long as Congress shall abstain from the adoption of any other measure touching the institution of slavery, calculated either to endanger its security or to destroy the guaranties of the Constitution; be it therefore

1. *Resolved*, That the fugitive slave act passed by Congress at its last session, is in strict conformity with the provisions and requirements of the Constition of the United States, and if carried into execution in good faith is calculated to give security to slave property; and any failure on the part of the Federal Executive to enforce or any attempt on the part of the judicial authorities of the free States to obstruct its execution, would not only constitute just cause of complaint on the part of the South, but would be such a gross dereliction of duty as could not fail to weaken those ties which bind together the States of the Union.

2. *Resolved*, That the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—the interdiction of the slave trade between the States—the refusal to admit any new State into the Union, *because* of its recognition of the institution of slavery—the total repeal of the fugitive slave act, or its modification so as essentially to impair its force and efficiency—would, in the opinion of this General Assembly, amount to such a clear, deliberate and palpable breach of good faith and flagrant abuse of power as to demand of the freemen of North Carolina the most determined resistance, and justify them in uniting with the other slaveholding States to uphold and maintain their just and violated rights.

3. *Resolved*, That whenever all or any one of the acts mentioned in the foregoing resolutions shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States, the Governor of this State be and he is hereby requested to convene the General Assembly at such time as in his wisdom shall seem fit, in order to take into consideration the solemn duties which we owe to ourselves as freemen, and of our then existing relations with the Federal Government.

And whereas, it would be both proper and expedient to restrict all trading intercourse with the non-slaveholding States so long as there shall exist a well grounded apprehension either as to the repeal of the fugitive slave act or its non-execution, and as there now exists just grounds for such apprehensions; be it therefore

Resolved, That it is expedient to impose an *ad valorem* tax upon all articles of merchandize of the growth, manufacture or product of the non-slaveholding States, which shall be brought in to and be offered for sale within this State from and after the first day of August next: *Provided*, however, the Governor shall be authorized and required, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to suspend the execution of such law until the meeting of the next General Assembly, if it shall satisfactorily appear that the fugitive slave act hath been faithfully executed.

The foregoing resolutions, on motion of Mr. Saunders, were ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Saunders, from the same committee, reported back to the House several series of resolutions, with the consideration of which they had been changed, and moved that they be laid on the table, to be taken up on Monday next with the report of the committee. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Rayner wished to state that he did not concur with the report of the majority, nor with the views of the minority. He stood by himself and presented the following resolutions, not as a minority report from the committee, but as an individual member of the House. He gave notice that when the report of the majority of the committee was taken up for consideration he should move to substitute his resolutions therefor. The resolutions were read as follows:

Whereas, the continual agitation of the various questions connected with the subject of negro slavery is fraught with the most serious and portentious consequences; and whereas, the people of the slaveholding States, feeling duly impressed with a sense of what are their rights, and determined to maintain and defend those rights by all constitutional and lawful means; and whereas, the Union of these States which was designed by its founders and adopted by the people of the respective States "in order to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to them and to us, their posterity," should be sustained and protected until time and experience have proven it to be utterly incompetent to the answering of these great purposes; and whereas, in case it should become necessary for the slave holding States to resort to a redress of their grievances, growing out of Northern interference with their domestic institutions, that can be much more effectually attained by unanimity and concert of action than by local legislation or irresponsible conventions: Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That the institution of slavery, as it exists in the Southern States, is a subject with which the people of the North have neither the constitutional power nor the moral right to interfere, either directly or indirectly, either by legislative enactment or social organization; and that all such interference should be resisted as an unwarranted assault upon our rights.

2. *Resolved*, That the territorial lands of the United States, whether purchased by the common treasure, or conquered by the common arms, ought to be free to the common enterprize, and open to the common emigration of all sections alike; that any discrimination by Congress, which shall proscribe the owners of any species of property peculiar to any section would be subversive of that "justice and domestic tranquility," and to those "blesings of liberty" which the Constitution was designed to "establish, ensure and secure;" and that any amendment of the territorial bills passed at the last session of Congress, which shall make such discrimination, would authorize and demand of the slaveholding States, measures of retaliation as hereinafter suggested.

3. *Resolved*, That the owners of slaves in the District of Columbia, hold that kind of property under the guaranty of the Constitution, which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law;" and that those who remove slaves from one slaveholding State to another, for the purpose of sale or settlement, are entitled under the Constitution, to all the rights and privileges of slave owners in the States where they may happen to be; that the abolition of slavery in said District of Columbia would further involve a gross breach of faith towards one of the slaveholding States; that such abolition in said District, or such interdiction of the removal of slaves from one slaveholding State to another, could be regarded in no other light than as a blow aimed at slavery in the States; that the passage of either of these measures by Congress could not fail to exert a most injurious influence on the institution of slavery throughout the South, and would authorize and require of the slaveholding States, those retaliatory measures, hereinafter suggested.

4. *Resolved*, That the series of acts passed at the last session of Congress, constituting what is generally termed "the Compromise," viz: The act admitting California as a State—the act establishing a territorial government for Utah—the act for the adjustment of the Texas boundary—and the act establishing the territorial government of New Mexico—the act providing for the surrender of fugitive slaves—and the act abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia—having become the law of the land, and obligatory on all sections, States, communities and persons, ought to be obeyed; and the Executive is bound by the most solemn obligation to see that they are enforced, should any resistance be offered to their execution.

5. *Resolved*, That the people of the slave-holding States, yielded much in some of the measures of that "Compromise" for the sake of conciliation and peace, with scarcely a remunerating benefit in the passage of the act for the surrender of fugitive slaves; that the repeal of said fugitive slave law, would be a manifest breach of faith on the part of Congress to which the people of the South cannot, ought not, and will not, quietly submit; and that, in case of such repeal, the retaliatory measures on the part of the slave-holding States, hereinafter suggested, would be authorized and demanded by the occasion.

6. *Resolved*, That any system of organized opposition to the execution of the said fugitive slave law in the non-slaveholding States, either by legislative enactment, by police regulations, by lawless violence, or by overawing demonstrations of physical force, the result of which shall be to render this law practically inoperative, will also justify and require of the slaveholding States, those retaliatory measures hereinafter suggested.

7. *Resolved*, That North Carolina entertains the most sincere and abiding attachment to the Union of these States; that we will maintain and defend the Government as long as the same can be done consistently with the preservation of our liberties, and the enjoyment of those rights and privileges, which the Union was designed to secure, and the Government to protect; that it behooves the Southern States to resort to every mode of redress not incompatible with the Constitution, before they should contemplate the alternative of disunion; and that if disunion must come, they should so act as to throw the responsibility on those who are disposed wantonly to insult us, and to invade our rights.

8. *Resolved*, That in case Congress shall hereafter so alter the laws of the last session establishing territorial governments, as to apply to them the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, or should repeal the law providing for the surrender of fugitive slaves, or so change that law as to render it inefficient for the accomplishment of the purposes designed by it, or should pass any law for the abolition of the institution of slavery in the District of Columbia, or interdicting the removal of slaves from one State to another,—it will then be the duty of the slave-holding States to send delegates *to be appointed under authority of law* to a convention, the business and authority of which convention shall be to devise and recommend to the said slave-holding States respectively such retaliatory measures, not inconsistent with the Consitution, as may be demanded by the exigencies of the occasion, and, with a view to obtaining that unanimity and concert of action, without which all attempts at redress will be in vain.

9. *Resolved*, That it be and hereby is recommended to the respective slave-holding States of the Union, to provide by law for the assembling of their Legislatures, for the purpose of regulating under the authority of law, the appointment of delegates to said Convention in case of such change by Congress of the territorial bills of the last session, or of the repeal or modification of the fugitive slave law as before suggested, or the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the interdiction of the removal of slaves from one State to another; and in case of the necessity of holding such convention, each State should be entitled to the same number of delegates as it will be entitled to electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States, under the census just taken—the manner of apointing said delegates to be regulated by law in each State as the Legislature thereof may provide—a majority of the delegates appointed to said Convention to constitute a quorum—the manner of voting to be regulated by the Convention itself—and that it shall be the duty of said Convention when assembled, to devise and recommend a series of retaliatory measures, not violative of the Constitution of the United States, to the Legislatures of the slave-holding States for their adoption.

10. *Resolved*, That the following propositions among others, be submitted to the notice of the slaveholding States as proper for the consideration of said Convention, in case its assemblage shall be necessary, under either of the contingencies before suggested, viz:

The passage of a law (preceded by an amendment of the State Constitution, when necessary) providing for reducing to a state of slavery, all the free negroes within their respective limits, in case they do not leave the State within a certain prescribed period—and the further permanent provision of disallowing freedom to any colored person within the fourth degree.

The imposing a personal tax, either specific or *ad valorem*, by the State Legislatures on all persons who sell goods, wares or merchandize, either the manufacture or growth of, or purchased in, a non-slave holding State.

The granting of bounties by the respective States to manufacturing capital and industry, and the exemption of the same from taxation.

The imposition of a *ne-exeat* tax of so much per cent, on all monies expended in the non-slaveholding States, whether for purposes of travel or pleasure, the education of youth, and all purchases made in the same, whether in person or by order; and such other retaliatory measures, the details of all of which to be regulated by law, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, as may be deemed advisable.

11. *Resolved*, That in case a majority of the slaveholding States, shall, through their respective Legislatures respond favorably to these propositions, then, in case of any change by Congress of the territorial laws of the last session, which shall apply the principles of the *Wilmot Proviso*, or of the repeal or modification, so as to render it incompetent for the purposes designed, of the fugitive slave law of the last session, or of such resistance generally to the execution of said fugitive slave law in the non-slaveholding States, as shall render it practically inoperative, or of the abolition of slavery by Congress in the District of Columbia, or of the interdiction of the removal of slaves from one State to another, the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby requested to convene the Legislature of this State by proclamation, for the purpose of providing by law for the appointment of delegates to represent this State in said proposed Convention of the slave-holding States, and of taking such further steps in the premises as may be thought meet and proper for the occasion.

12. *Resolved*, That whilst we are not to be understood as expressing any opinion in regard to the policy of a tariff for protection, or of the influence of such a system upon the interests of the Southern States, or as to the course which should be pursued by Southern members of Congress upon this subject, did the causes of our complaint not exist, or should they be hereafter removed, yet as the non-slaveholding States are so much more deeply interested in such protection than the slaveholding States can now be, we therefore think that the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the slave-holding States should firmly oppose all increase of duties on foreign importations as long as public opinion in the North shall tolerate fanatics in their resistance or evasion of the fugitive slave law, and the interference by agitators with our domestic affairs.

13. *Resolved*, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit duly certified copies of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States; and that they be requested to lay them before their respective bodies, and also a copy to the Governor of each and every State in the Union, with a request that they be laid before their respective Legislatures.

On motion, the foregoing resolutions were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Avery gave notice that he should ask leave to-morrow to present a report from the minority of said committee.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, stated that he agreed neither with the majority nor minority of the committee. He asked leave to present the following resolutions, as a report for himself:

Resolved, That the repeal or modification of the fugitive slave law by the Representatives and Senators of the non-slaveholding States, or if it be rendered inoperative by the constituted authorities of the Northern States, will be conclusive evidence to the people of this State, that the aforesaid States desire and intend a dissolution of the Union; and therefore under such circumstances, the people of this State will not hesitate to gratify them.

Resolved, That whenever there is a repeal or modification of the fugitive slave law, so as to weaken and destroy its force and efficiency, by the Senators and Representatives of the non-slaveholding States, or whenever it is rendered inoperative by the constituted authorities of the aforesaid States, the Governor of this State is hereby authorized and required to convene the Legislature of this State at the earliest moment after the happening of either of the aforesaid events, in order to take into consideration the ways and means by which the happiness of the people of North Carolina is to be advanced, their property protected, and their liberties preserved.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State is hereby requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of each State in the Union, with a request that they be submitted to the Legislatures of said States; and also that a copy be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress with the request that they lay them before their respective bodies.

Anti-Rail Road Resolutions.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Speaker announced the special order of the day, being Mr. Bridges' resolutions concerning the North Carolina Railroad, which were read as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the freemen of the State of North Carolina, believe it inexpedient at the present time to build the North Carolina Rail Road, which was chartered by the Legislature of 1848-9.

Resolved, Therefore, That the President and Directors of the said Rail Road be requested to inform the individual Stockholders of said Rail Road thereof.

Resolved, That we believe that the majority of the freemen of the State of North Carolina are opposed to building said Rail Road at the present time.

Resolved, That the Stockholders in the said "North Carolina Rail Road Company" be respectfully requested to surrender their charter to the present General Assembly on or before the first of January next.

Mr. Pope offered the following resolutions as a substitute for the resolutions of Mr. Bridges:

Resolved, That without saying anything in regard to the propriety or impropriety of the passage of the North Carolina Railroad Bill by the last Legislature, yet we are of opinion that circumstances have intervened since the passage of said bill, of which it is our right and our duty to speak, and which render it the true policy and interest both of the State of North Carolina and of the Stockholders, that said charter should be abandoned on both sides.

Resolved, That the present agitated and alarming condition of the United States renders it difficult, improbable, and much to be deplored, if not impossible, for North Carolina to borrow two millions of dollars on a credit of thirty years.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the advance in the value of labor for the last two years, has been such that the cost of building said road is greatly increased.

Resolved, That in our opinion, a large majority of the people of the State are so dissatisfied with said road, that not only will dissensions and distrust be likely to arise between the State and the Stockholders, but that no further aid from the State will be granted to extend the said road in length, to build branches to it, or to complete it, should the two millions of dollars be insufficient.

Resolved, That a joint select committee consisting of five on the part of the House, and four on the part of the Senate be appointed, (the Senate concurring,) whose duty it shall be to propose to said Railroad Company at their next meeting, to abandon said charter, on the terms that said Company shall return to each Stockholder the amount paid in by him or her; and that the State of North Carolina shall pay all reasonable expenditures incurred in regard to said road.

Resolved, That in adopting the foregoing resolutions, we regard ourselves in the light only of a partner to a contract, and in no other light is the proposition to be made to said Company.

Mr. Jones said, that he had voted at the last session against the bill to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road Company. He felt it his duty to do so. He had now a very different duty to perform. The bill which he then opposed had become a law, by which the State entered into a contract with certain of her citizens. This contract he conceived he had no right to repeal, repudiate, or in any manner to impair. The stockholders had gone forward in the active performance of their part of the contract—they had surveyed the country through which the Road will pass, at a considerable expense, and the Directors will in a few days be here to locate the Road. It was now his plain duty, as a citizen and as a Representative, to lend a willing hand to the work upon which the State has entered. He cherished the honor of his native State as one of the brightest ornaments that adorns her character, and he would do no act which could call that character in question. He did not desire to discuss the Resolutions now before the House, and moved to lay them with the amendment, on the table.

The question was taken on Mr. Jones motion to lay the resolutions on the table, which was decided in the negative—yeas 31, nays 84.

Mr. McLean moved the indefinite postponement of the resolutions, and on that question he called the ayes and noes.

Mr. Bridges remarked that he had no sort of objection to the amendment offered by Mr. Pope, but he thought his own resolutions more explicit.

Mr. Leach of Davidson, addressed the House at length in defence of the Central Railroad.

Mr. Bridges replied at length in support of his resolutions.

Mr. Person of Moore, gave his views of the North Carolina Railroad.

[This debate will be given hereafter.]

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, the House adjourned to 3½ o'clock.

Evening Session.

Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Mizell occupied the floor during the evening session. At a late hour the House adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

For the North Carolina Standard.

A WORD TO OUR LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Editor: Allow me to request you to call the attention of the Legislature *earnestly* to an inconsistency and incongruity in their measures.

If I am correctly informed, there is before them a bill or resolution of non-intercourse with those Northern and Eastern States, who continue the agitation of the slave question, or at least to tax all importations from those States. This is right, perfectly just—an act of self defence, and I conceive no patriot can vote against such an act. Give them the opportunity to do us justice, and if they persist in injustice cut loose from them either by total non-intercourse or by taxing every article they send to our markets and every vessel that comes to our ports, so high, as to effect a total exclusion, until they come to their reason.

Every article we now import from New England, can be raised of as good quality, and as cheap in our own State, if the producers had the means of bringing the articles manufactured or produced to market.

The Western part of our State is our New England, our New York, our Ohio and Michigan. They can manufacture every article we import from New England, and produce every article produced and sold in our markets by the other States. But a barrel of flour can be brought from Gennessee or even Michigan, and sold in Halifax, Edgecombe, Wayne or Duplin, cheaper than it can be brought from any county as far West as Orange, in our own State. Vast quantities of Irish potatoes, far inferior in quality to such as are raised in Surry, Iredell and Forsythe, are brought from Maine and revolutionary Boston, and sold in our Eastern counties, and as high as Wake, while the named counties cannot find a market for a bushel; and so of every article now consumed among us, brought from the unfriendly States.

Here is the inconsistency: They propose to cut off supplies which have come to be considered indispensable, before providing us the means of supply from our own citizens—for I learn many members profess to be anxious to destroy the prospect of intercommunication by the State Railroad.

This policy is suicidal. I have much intercourse with the *people* (I do not mean politicians,) of the State, and I know that the great majority would justify extreme measures to compel the fanatics of the North to let us alone; but how can we act when divided among ourselves? The union and integrity of the *State* can only be perfected by easy and frequent intercommunication.

The proposed non-intercourse or Yankee tax, is to take place in some thirteen or fourteen months. Within that time energetic action may give to the whole seaboard the manufactures and produce of the rich and fertile counties of Orange and Guilford, and another year open the wealth of the valley of the Yadkin. Then is North Carolina truly independent, and need ask for nothing from any part of the world. Independence and Internal Improvement cannot be separated, nor in any other way can we secure our

STATE'S RIGHTS.

Vermont. The long agony is over. The Fugitive Slave Law is made inoperative on the territory that is illumined by the ineffable brightness of "The Star That Never Sets"! (Any person desirous of ascertaining whence this quotation is derived, is referred to the newspapers containing returns of any Presidential election held in the State aforesaid, during the last twenty years.) If Vermont was South Carolina, we would say she had *nullified*. South Carolina is ULTRA—she insists upon her rights; Vermont is CONSERVATIVE—she is for withholding the rights of others. *Petersburg News.*

California Gold. The amount of the California gold received at the Philadelphia Mint has averaged for the last eleven months two and a half millions of dollars per month.

The Washington National Monument has reached an elevation of eighty feet from the surface of the ground.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

"The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1850.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We devote the greater portion of our space to-day, to the Speech of Mr. Shepard and the proceedings of the two Houses on Tuesday last. The length of these proceedings has prevented us from bringing them up to Thursday evening, but we shall endeavor to make an "even start" in our next issue. We shall state briefly, however, the substance of what was done on Wednesday and Thursday.

On Tuesday the Resolutions of Mr. Bridges, of Franklin, came up for consideration as the special order; and the House was at once launched upon the sea of discussion. On Wednesday the discussion was continued, and on Thursday, at about half past two o'clock, the House came to a vote on the indefinite postponement of the Resolutions, having, on Tuesday, refused to lay them on the table. The reader will find these Resolutions in Tuesday's proceedings in to-day's paper.

The following is the vote by which, on Thursday, on motion of Mr. McLean, the Resolutions of Mr. Bridges were indefinitely postponed. Those who voted to postpone indefinitely, are

Messrs. Adams, Amis, Avery, D. A. Barnes, Blow, Bogle, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Clanton, Cockerham, Davidson, Douthet, Drake, Dunlap, Durham, Eaton, Erwin, Farmer, Fleming, Flynt, Foard, Fonville, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Gordon, Harrison, G. W. Hayes, John Hayes, John H. Hill, William Hill, Jerkins, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, A. J. Leach, J. M. Leach, Locke, Love, Marshall, Maultsby, McKay, McLean, McMillan, Montgomery, Newsom, Parham, Patterson, Pegram, Pigott, Poole, Powers, Rayner, Rollins, Ruffin, Russell, L. B. Sanders, R. M. Saunders, Saunderson, Scott, Sharp, Sheek, Shinpock, Siler, Simmons, Sloan, Steele, Stevenson, Stubbs, Thornburgh, Thornton, Tripp, Walton, Waugh, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, B. F. Williams, and Winston—80.

Those who voted against postponing are,

Messrs. Barco, Joshua Barnes, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridges, Brogden, Cotten, Dickinson, Eure, Hackney, Herring, Samuel P. Hill, Jarvis, Johnston, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McCleese, Neill McNeill, Mizell, S. J. Person, T. J. Person, Pope, Rankin, Reinhardt, Sherrill, Sherard, Stowe, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, J. J. Williams, Wilson, and Winstead—36.

The House was addressed, in the course of the discussion, by Messrs. Jones, Leach, of Davidson, Bridges, Stevenson, Mizell, Samuel J. Person, Saunders of Wake, Martin, Brogden, Sherard, Cotton, Cherry, Winston, Bond, Wilson, Pope, Drake, Erwin, Fleming, and Taylor. This discussion elicited a fine display of talent, and excited a very general interest. The lobbies and gallery were crowded with auditors of both sexes while it was going on. We hope the gentlemen who participated in it will write out their remarks for publication. Our columns are open to them.

On Tuesday, Gen. Saunders submitted to the House of Commons the majority Report of the Committee on Negro Slavery. Messrs. Rayner and Hill, of Caswell, also submitted Resolutions on the same subject, which will be found, together with the Report of the majority, in Tuesday's proceedings.

On Wednesday, Mr. Avery submitted in the Commons, and Mr. Clark in the Senate, the minority Report of the Committee, affirming the right of secession. These Reports and Resolutions were ordered to be printed, and the whole question will come up for consideration and discussion on Monday or Tuesday next. We shall publish the minority Report in our next.

No debate of general interest has yet taken place in the Senate. That body is proceeding quietly with its business, which it despatches with equal decorum and dignity.

We hope the two Houses will *act* at the earliest practicable period on the Slavery question. The eyes of the Union are now on North Carolina; and the people of the State demand that their voice be expressed in unmistakable tones on this absorbing question. *Action* is the word!

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday last, no business of importance was transacted.

In the House on the same day, during the debate on the proposition to refer the President's Message to the several standing committees, Mr. Giddings took occasion to denounce the fugitive-slave law in the bitterest terms. He declared the free States would resist it to the death.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, briefly replied, denouncing the sentiments of Giddings as treasonable and infamous.

In the Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. Foote of Mississippi, and Mr. Downs of Louisiana, appeared and took their seats. No business of importance on hand.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Bowlin presented the credentials of William S. Messervey, a Delegate elect from New Mexico, which, after some explanation from Mr. Bowlin, were referred to the Committee on Territories. On motion of Mr. Wentworth, the House then went into Committee of the Whole, with a view to take up the river and harbor bill; but after going into Committee, the House refused to take up the bill.

Thus far Congress has transacted no business of general interest. The Committees have, however, been announced, and the two Houses will soon go to work. No motion has yet been made to repeal or alter the fugitive-slave law, but this matter will doubtless come up at an early period. The Freesoilers and "agitators" will not permit the law to stand undisturbed. They will "agitate" as of old, and repeal it, if they can. Let the sovereign States of the South *speak out*. Their voice, if uttered *now*, may check this spirit of aggression and save the Union.

The Washington Republic, the National Intelligencer, and the Washington Union all denounce the unconstitutional action of Vermont in relation to the fugitive-slave law, in the severest terms; and it is stated that the members of Congress at Washington from that State, strongly disapprove her action in this respect. It remains to be seen whether her Legislature will repeal the law.

White and Black—Proportion. The census of Marengo county, Alabama, shows a total population of 27,700, to wit: 7,117 whites, 20,544 slaves, and 39 free negroes. The increase of white inhabitants since 1814 is only TEN, while the increase of slaves is 3,340.

We are indebted to the Hon. William A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, for a pamphlet copy of his Report. This Report is spoken of by the papers of various sections as highly creditable to that Department of the Government.

The Hon. James M. Mason—author of the fugitive slave law—has been almost unanimously re-elected to the Senate for six years from the State of Virginia.

No Telegraphic news to-day of any importance. So says our Washington Correspondent.

WHAT GEORGIA WILL DO.

A Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writing from Savannah, Georgia, says:

"The Southern people have examined the slavery and territorial questions thoroughly. They now understand their duties and their rights; and while they are ready to discharge the one, they will promptly exact the other. Indeed, great as is their devotion to the Union, I do not believe that Congress or the northern people could with any degree of safety to the Union, withhold from them any, even the least of their rights. The excitement throughout the South, intense at all times has been increased by the opposition which the northern people have offered to the fugitive-slave law. Should that law be repealed, or its virtue destroyed by the opposition of the free States, there are but few southern men, however conservative, who would not join with Mr. Cheves in establishing a southern confederacy. Though they would not have broken with their northern brethren if it had not been passed, yet, as it is now the law, they would resist its repeal at the hazard of a dissolution of the Union. *In this I cannot be deceived.*

The convention will assemble on the 10th of December, or Tuesday week. Its action, of course, cannot be predicted with certainty, but I feel sure it will be such as the honor of the State and the rights of the South would dictate. In regard to the past and future action of Congress, it will probably declare that the State acquiesces in the recent Compromise, however unsatisfactory portions of it may be; but that if the fugitive law is repealed, or rendered useless by the action of the northern States, or slavery abolished in the district of Columbia without the consent of Maryland, or the slave trade interdicted between the southern States, or the Wilmot Proviso applied to the present or future Territories, or any State refused admission into the Union because its constitution tolerates slavery, the people will then resist, even though that resistance should lead to a dissolution of the Union. The convention will probably further recommend to the legislature and the people of the State to foster and build up our manufacturing interests, to multiply our railroads, and colleges, and churches, develop our resources, and habituate themselves to live and learn at home. Such a policy would have the effect of stimulating internal improvements of all kinds, and of teaching northern agitators, by establishing *practical* non-intercourse, a lesson which they would not forget soon. Some have also supposed that the convention will recommend the imposition of a tax upon all articles, after they get within the jurisdiction of the State, as may have been grown or manufactured in those northern States which oppose the execution of the fugitive-slave law. It is possible, and I may say probable, that such a recommendation will be made. But more of this anon."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The latest intelligence from the Legislature of this State is as follows. We copy from the Telegraphic despatch of the Charleston Courier, dated Columbia, December 9th:

"In the House, Mr. Jones advocated non-State action, but asserted that Greenville was ready for any action that may be determined on. Mr. Chesnut was opposed to the present action of a separate State, but was ready to co-operate with other Southern States in any measure which they would suggest for the protection of the South. He advocated the necessity of sending Delegates to the Southern States to induce them to send a representation to a Southern Congress, and believed the time had arrived when such a measure was necessary. Such a Congress would form a Constitution and a Southern Confederation, and in the event, which he did not anticipate of non-action, Carolina can and will fall back upon her sovereignty, and secede *perse*. Mr. McCrady was against the immediate action of the State, but said that all necessary military preparation should be resorted to for her defence. Mr. Memminger has the floor for to-morrow."

THE APPOINTMENTS OF BISHOP IVES.

The Bishop expects to pass a few weeks at the house of Mr. John S. Eaton, near Henderson, Granville county, that he may be able to supply services to the vacant parish at that place. In the meantime, however, he designs visiting the neighboring parishes in the following order:

4th Sunday in advent, St. John's, Williamsborough.
2d Sunday after Christmas, St. Stephen's, Oxford.
2d Sunday after epiphany, Emanuel ch., Warrenton.
4th Sunday after epiphany, Louisburg.
Catechism, Confirmation, and the Holy Communion, as usual.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. What time establishes and consecrates, what experience adopts and confirms, what all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, is so, no doubt. A popularity of this sort fixes in society its roots so deep and strong, that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, have overcome the prejudices of all respectable men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and blessings of the age and when restored to in season, eradicates the disease for which it is recommended.

[From the Boston Post.]

Dr. S. W. Fowle, 138 Washington Street, has an article entitled as above, which we believe is the best preparation hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other consumptive complaints. Having tested this medicine, we can speak with confidence as to its salutary effects in removing colds and other complaints incident to this season of the year.

MARRIED,

In Goldsborough, on Thursday morning the 5th inst., by the Rev. Ira T. Wyche, Dr. Charles F. Dewey, formerly of this City, to Miss Harriett Borden.

NO HUMBUG!

BRUCE'S

Improved Morticeing Machine.

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

CEDAR ROCK, Franklin County, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*
C. H. STOCKWELL, *Assistant.*

THE Spring Term for 1851, will commence on the 13th day of January. The New Academy will be dedicated on that day. The Students are earnestly requested to be present. For a circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal, at Belford P. O., Nash County.

Nash, Dec. 13. 13-tFeb.

*** The Tarborough Press, Raleigh Register, Biblical Recorder, and North State Whig, will please insert the above till the 1st of February, and send accounts to D. S. Richardson.

A NEW BOOK STORE.

POMEROY & O'NEAL,

No. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL

December 9, 1850. 13—

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

A DIVIDEND of five per cent on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. 13—td.

PROSPECTUS OF

The Randolph Macon Magazine.

IT is to be conducted by the Students of the Randolph Macon College. The students of Randolph Macon College, desirous of enlarging their Society Libraries, propose to establish a Periodical to be called

"THE RANDOLPH MACON MAGAZINE;"

which is to be edited by a committee of six Students, three from each Society and published about the middle of every month except January and July.

The Magazine is to be neatly printed, and as "variety is the spice of life," it is to contain original articles both in prose and poetry, by the Students of this Institution, on a variety of subjects, literary, scientific, political, and religious; whilst we shall seduously avoid everything which savors of Sectarianism or party spirit.

With this brief statement of our plans, we call upon the patrons of this Institution to give us their support, and aid us in an undertaking in which their sons and wards are so much interested, not only because it is designed to enlarge valuable Libraries to which every Student has access, but also because it is to be a means of their improvement in composition.

We call upon the Ministers of the Virginia and North Carolina Conferences, by whose labors our classic walls have been raised, to aid us in an undertaking which will present the spirit of Randolph Macon in a tangible form, and advance its reputation abroad.

We call upon the Alumni of this Institution to encourage the publication of a periodical that will issue from the "haunts of the muses" where once they dwelt, and around which cluster the most pleasant recollections.

We call on the patrons of education to rouse by their encouragement, the slumbering powers, and nerve the energies of young men who are preparing for usefulness.

We call upon Southern public generally to encourage their own institutions, and shout our new creation into birth, and whilst we trust we enter with becoming diffidence upon a task of such startling magnitude, we feel confident that stimulated by the laudable object proposed, and encouraged by the patronage of a liberal public we shall meet the approbation of its readers.

TERMS.

The Magazine will be published about the middle of each month, January and July excepted and contain 24 pages octavo at $1 50 per annum in advance.

Communications addressed to the agents will secure prompt attention.

EDITORS.

From the F. L. Society:	*From the W. L. Society:*
Wm. H. Christian,	John H. Guy,
Henry F. Drake,	John S. Long,
Henry W. Wingfield,	Wm. M. Robbins.

AGENTS.

Rufus R. Pegues, R. M. Mallory, Jas. O'Hanlon, and Jacob Palmer.

Editors will oblige us by giving the above an insertion.

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00.
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.
The Lily and the Palm of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N. P. Willis
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.

Just received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

FEMALE SCHOOL.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE winter session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School for young Ladies will begin on Thursday, 9th of January:

Board and Tuition,	67 50
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument for practice,	5 00
Drawing,	10 00
French,	10 00
Latin,	5 00
Washing per session,	5 00

When two or more pupils come from the same family the charge for washing will be $2 50 for each. As the number of pupils is limited, persons desirous of securing places must make early application. For circulars containing all necessary information, address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsborough N. C.

Dec. 11, 1850. 12—w4t.

The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Chronicle, Fayetteville Observer, and Newbernian, will insert once a week for four weeks.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crossfic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crossfic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

Dan River Institute,

YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

THE Spring session of this School will commence on Tuesday, the 7th of January.

Board in the village and vicinity, from $6 to $7 per month.

A. C. LINDSAY,
Teacher of Languages,
B. GOULD,
Teacher of Mathematics.

December 11, 1850. 12—3t.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

The State Botanic Medical Society

WILL hold an adjourned meeting in the *Christian Chapel*, in the City of Raleigh, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon of Wednesday on the 18th instant. The friends of Medical

NEW AND CHEAP
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:
Super Black Gros-de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinos,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines,
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Merino Cashmere and Alpacca,
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses,)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines,
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Paramatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits.

Together with many other desirable articles, among which are
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Bankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf.

NOTICE.
Important Sale in Johnston County.

THE Subscriber having, at November Sessions, A. D. 1850, of Johnston Court, qualified as Administrator of James Tomlinson, deceased; hereby give notice to all persons having debts, claims or demands, against the said James Tomlinson, dec'd., to present them to him for payment, properly proven within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all those indebted to said Intestate are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Subscriber will, on Thursday, the 19th of December next, and from day to day, until the sale is closed, offer for sale at the late residence of his Intestate, under an order of said Court, the following Negro Slaves: Anderson, aged fifty odd years; Nancy, his wife, still older; Jincy, still older; David, some 25 or 30 years old, (these Negroes have been recently purchased by my Intestate for the purpose of selling again,) and also the following personal and perishable property, to wit:

Some 30 Bales of Cotton,

if it can be ginned in time; 200 Barrels of Corn and a large lot of Fodder, a new road Waggon, some 10 or 12 Horses and Mules, one first rate Saddle Horse, some fifty Head of Fat Hogs, and a number of out Hogs, all Stock of Cattle, one good yoke of Oxen, one Carriage, all the Household furniture and farming utensils, and many other things unnecessary to mention.

Said sale on nine months credit, and Bond with approved security will be required from the purchasers.

B. H. TOMLINSON, Admin'r.
November 29th, 1850. 845—w2w.

State of North Carolina, Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1850.

Elizabeth Hyman and others, *vs.* Simmons Burnett Adm'r. and others—Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Burnett, Thomas Burnett, Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Children of Asa Moore, and Minerva, Marion, William W., George W., and Hugh Hyman, Children of Wiley Hyman, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for said James Burnett, Thomas Burnett, Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Minerva, Marion, William W., George W., and Hugh Hyman, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Martin at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of January next, and plead answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Lawrence Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in October, A. D., 1850

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*
Nov. 16, 1850. (Pr. adv $5 62½.) 5—6t.

State of North Carolina, Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, Oct. Term 1850.

Patsey Harrell and others *vs.* George W. Hyman, Exr. and others—Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and Wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Children of Asa Moore and Minerva, Marion, William W George W. and Hugh Hyman, Children of Wiley Hyman are non residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard for the said Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Minerva, Marion, William W. George W. and Hugh Hyman to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Martin at the Court House in the Town of Williamston on the second Monday of January next and plead answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Lawrence Johnson Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in October, A. D. 1850.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*
Nov. 13, 1850. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 5—6t.

State of North Carolina, Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1850.

Nancy Ward against W. W. Ward and others—Petition for Division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thos. J. Ward is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said Thomas J. Ward to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Martin, at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of January next, and plead answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Lawrence Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in October, A. D. 1850.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*
October 16, 1850. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 5—6t.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.

Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.

A. B. COX, C. S. C.
November 30, 1850. 11—3m.

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.
November 27. 9—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

NEW GOODS FOR 1850.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLIES, consisting in part of the following:

Black Gro DeLyon and Silver Grey Silks,
Fancy and Black Brocade Silks,
Black, Fancy and White watered do.
Chameleon Silks, Super Chene Silks,
Levantines, Brocade Sernidois,
Plain and watered Poplins,
Lyonese Cloths, Parametta,
Silk and wool Chene Muslin De Lanes and Cashmeres
Chameleon Turks,
Engligh, French and German Merinos,
Striped, Printed, and Plain Muslin DeLaines and Cashmeres, Chameleon Alpacas,
Ribbon, Velvet, and Hair Ball Trimmings,
Black Silk Lace,
French work Capes, Collars and Cuffs,
Jackonet, Check, Swiss, India Book,
Dotted, Tarlton and Nansook Muslins,
Bonnet, Cape, Neck, Cuff and Belt Ribbons,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Shawls and Visites,
Ladies and Misses Paris Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Real Valencia Thread Edgings,
Tapes, Bobbins, Edgings and Insertings, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON,
Raleigh Sept 11, 1850. 832.—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797— tf.

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:
His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.
Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

BUFFALOE & COOKE,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, &c.
OLD MARKET ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscribers having connected themselves in business, under the Firm of BUFFALOE & COOKE, take this occasion to inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand all articles necessary for the uses of the Family or Farm. Their stock consists in part of the folowling articles:

Bacon and Lard,	Iron and Nails,
Flour, Meal and Corn,	Cast and German Blis. Steel
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugars,	Castings, Trace Chains, and Weeding Hoes;
Coffee, Molasses, and Salt,	Sole and Upper Leather,
Sperm, Adamantine, and Tallow Candles, Soaps,	Powder and Shot, and Lead
	Tobacco, Snuffs, &c.

Country produce—particularly corn, fodder, and dry beef-hides—will be taken at fair exchange.

The above articles have been carefully selected and bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not to be undersold by any dealers in the City.

J. G. M. BUFFALOE.
GEORGE T. COOKE.
April 9, 1850. 807—

N. B. South side Old Market Street, fourth and fifth doors East of Williams, Haywood, & Co's Drug Store

LIVERY STABLES

THE Subscribers take occasion to inform the public generally that they will carry on the business in all its branches, at the old stand, and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact every convenience for travelling, in the way of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, &c.

Will be supplied on the most favorable and accommodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, Horses, Buggies, Carriages, &c. for sale.

Any persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the east of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage. BUFFALOE & COOKE.
Raleigh, April 5, 1850. 808—

Boy's Clothing.

ALL sizes Cloth and Tweed Sacks and Frocks for Sunday and every day wear, at from $2 50 to $4 Pants beautiful at $2 50, Vests $2 50 Satin and all sorts, and all colors. Persons at a distance can be supplied by forwarding their measures and stating the age of the boy OLIVER & PROCTER.
Merchant Tailors.
November 9 842—

Negro Clothing.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their servants to supply.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Oct. 7, 1850. 836—tf.

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. } 836—
July 22, 1850. }

CITY OF RALEIGH.

A Desirable Residence for Sale.

THE Executrix of the late Louis D. Henry, offers for sale his late Residence, near the City of Raleigh. The Dwelling-House is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out houses complete. It has about 15 or 17 acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation. The premises being out of the limits of the Corporation is not subject to the City Tax, and still the situation is convenient, and within fifty yards of the Governor's Mansion, in an excellent neighborhood.

The terms of sale would be liberal.

D. K. McRAE.
Raleigh, July 15, 1850. 822—tf.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,
WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, that we have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.
Raleigh, December, 4th. 1850. 10—

Public Sale, and Negroes to Hire.

ON Tuesday, the 17th of December next, I shall sell by Public Vendue, on a credit of Six months, at the late residence of Joel Harris in the County of Franklin, 350 bbls. of corn, 47 stacks of Fodder; 25,000 lbs of Cotton in the seed; a quantity of Shucks and Peas; 16 bbls. New Brandy; the stock of Hogs; Two yokes Oxen; 1 Ox-cart; a large quantity of Tools of various kinds; 1 Cotton Gin; one Wheat Thrasher; two Stills complete; a quantity of cider barrels, and many other articles.

At the same time and place, I will hire for the ensuing year, Forty or Fifty Likely Negroes.

N. B. MASSENBURG, Ex'r.
November 15, 1850. 5—4tw.

Colman's Letters.

EUROPEAN Life and Manners, in Familiar Letters to Princes, by Henry Colman, Author of European Agriculture, and the Agriculture of France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, 2 vols. 12 mo. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Oct. 24, 1850. 839—

New Music Book.

CANTICA LAUDIS, or the American Book of Church Music, by Lowell Mason and Geo. Webb. Also, The Home Altar—an appeal in behalf of Family Worship, with Prayers and Hymns, for family use, by the Rev. Charles F. Deems. H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—

Linseed Oil.

8 Bbs. Mountain Linseed Oil just to hand. 8 bbls. expected next week. All warranted pure and for sale at a small advance by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.
Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834—

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at

P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

MATCH HORSES.

A PAIR of fine well broke HORSES for sale at the Livery Stable of Messrs.

COOKE & BUFFALOE.
Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 7—3t.

Medicine Chests

WITH the Tea and Tablespoon full graduated, which every family should have, for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 827—

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature for an act to incorporate a Cotton and Wool Manufactory at the Falls of Neuse River, in Wake County.
Nov. 30, 1850. 10—1t.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the first Monday in January next, at their Banking House in this City.
Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1850. 10—1d.

By Adam's Express.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
November 21. 9—

Just Received

LADIES Black Winter Gaiters, a superior article.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteyille St.
Raleigh, Oct. 30. 839—

NEW STORE,
One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.
RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Tablecloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.
September 18, 1850. 833—

SALE OF NEGROES, STOCK, &C.

HAVING qualified at February Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Wake, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of the late Cyrus Whitaker, dec'd. I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of the said Testator, on the 16th day of December next, several horses, one large mule, the entire stock of hogs, one yoke of large oxen, likely cows and calves, twenty-five head of sheep, crop of corn, wheat, oats, fodder, &c. Together with a large assortment of household and kitchen furniture.

Also, a portion of the land on which the said deceased resided.

ALSO,

Fifteen Likely Negroes,

Among whom are several good cooks and washer women, house servants, several very likely yellow boys and girls, between the ages of ten and twenty years.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit of six months; but more particularly made known on the day of sale. The purchasers to give bond with approved security before the property is changed.

MARY WHITAKER, *Ex'x.*
November 14th, 1850. 843—3tw.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

	Entire metalic frame.
With metalic or iron plates.	
6 octave $180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ " 250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 " 300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—eow ly pd.

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,

All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.
Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.
October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.
Merchant Tailors.
Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7. 827—

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7 th, 1850. 827—

Porter

A FURTHER supply of London Brown Stout in Pints. Just received at the Drug store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.
Raleigh, Aug 21st, 1850. 828—

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina.

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. } 801—1y.
March 3d, 1850. }

FALL TRAD.

PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.

Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfully inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS, renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of IGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850.

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICLES.* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, residing in Johnston County, a negro boy named *Dave*, or *Henry*. Said boy is about 22 years of age, yellow complexion, weighs about 165 pounds. He may be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Penny's, in said County, as I bought him from that neighborhood. Said boy has a down look when spoken to. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State, so that I get him.

A. W. RICHARDSON.
November 9, 1850. 4—4tpd.

To the Ladies.

YOU will find a most beautiful supply of Children's Clothing at our House, just to hand, consisting of Jackets single and double breasted, to button up to the neck, Blue, Black, Green, &c., &c. Pants, Black, Blue, Brown, and every variety of fancy color. Overcoats all kinds. We have made such arrangements as will enable us to furnish any of the above articles at prices less than they can be obtained for in any of the Northern cities. Measures taken and Children supplied, if necessary. OLIVER & PROCTER.
November 9. 840—

STOLEN.

STOLEN on the 13th November, a gold lever watch, with a gold guard chain attached. My name is written in full within the watch, and the initials J. A. W. are cut on the back.

Whoever brings this watch to me, or will give me any information concerning it, shall be amply rewarded.

JAMES A. WASHINGTON.
Chapel Hill, November 14th, 1850. 7—3t.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Raleigh, N. C.

SOLDIERS of the War of 1812, and those who have served in Indian Wars since 1790, their widows or children can have their claims for Land Bounty under the act of Congress passed September 28th, 1850, attended to on moderate terms by applying to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
Attorney at Law.
Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850, 837—

Negro Shoes.

I HAVE a large lot of heavy Negro Brogans, which I will sellon as good terms as any other person in the City. Call and see before you buy elsewhere.

O. L. BURCH.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

CANDLES, CANDLES.

THE subscriber having purchased the

Fayetteville Candle Factory,

Is prepared to mould best Candles, and solicits the patronage of those having tallow to mould.

A. M. CAMPBELL.
November 30, 1850. 9—3t.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, the 28th of December, 1850, will be rented to the highest bidder, for the next year

THE STORE HOUSE

formerly occupied by Spencer and Timberlake. Terms made known on the day of rent.

LUGENIA M. SPENCER.
Franklin Co., Nov. 30th, 1850. 9—td.

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

THE CRY IS "EVER ONWARD!"
PYFER & CO.
The Old and Imperishably renowned Prize Sellers,
No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Who have for years been dispensing large and handsome Prizes to their Correspondents have never had such a propitious month as the month of November has proven

IN THE WAY OF SELLING PRIZES!

And they feel assured that the month of December must far surpass any preceding one as the schemes are

Unusually Rich, Brilliant and Dazzling,

Now is the time for speculators to invest with a full certainty of unbounded success.

You that would have your pockets well lined on

CHRISTMAS HOLLIDAYS

Do not neglect to seize the present opportunity of securing to yourselves that much coveted object—MONEY. Which may be obtained by the trifling outlay of a $5 or $10 bill in some of the following splendid schemes.

Grand Lotteries for December, 1850.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Dec.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
2	$15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	$8	$30 00
3	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
4	2 of 25,000	75 Nos	19 drawn	10	40 00
5	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
6	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
7	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
9	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
10	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
11	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
12	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
13	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
14	52,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	15	48 00
16	25,000	78 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00
17	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	35,